

the Louisiana, was heard scolding. Near the lake shore, at seven hundred feet, were the Yellow Warbler and Yellow-breasted Chat.

On the east side of Whaley's Lake, opposite Mulkin's Hill, where a number of hemlocks grow, the Black-throated Blue and Black-throated Green Warblers were found. These two species were, however, much more common in Turkey Hollow, in the north-eastern part of the county, and were usually met with at an altitude of about eight hundred to a thousand feet, the Black-throated Green only when there were plenty of hemlocks about.

In the Harlem Valley, between Pawling and Wingdale, on the banks of Swamp River, less than five hundred feet above sea level, a Brown Creeper was found singing both on June 27 and July 11.

On top of the Niggerbush, mentioned above, no less than five Hermit Thrushes were found singing.

The following species have therefore been added to our list of probable breeding species in this county:

Bald Eagle, one pair and one individual.

Blue-winged Warbler, one male and one fledged young.

Brewster's Warbler, one male.

Nashville Warbler, four males and one female.

Black-throated Blue Warbler, fifteen males, several females and young.

Black-throated Green Warbler, twelve males.

Canada Warbler, twelve males and several females.

Brown Creeper, one male.

Hermit Thrush, five males.

ALLEN FROST AND MAUNSELL S. CROSBY. *Rhinbeck, N. Y.*

**Bird Notes from Collins, N. Y.**—A male Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) appeared here on May 16, 1920, the first one to be recorded for seven years.

During February two Northern Pilated Woodpeckers (*Phloeotomus pileatus abieticola*) visited the hospital woods, the first record for the species. White-winged Crossbills (*Loxia leucoptera*) were present during February and until March 3. Cardinals (*Cardinalis c. cardinalis*) continue to be seen every year on the Cattaraugus Reservation, seven being the greatest number observed in a single season.

A female Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*) was recorded May 9, the first since the winter of 1916-17, when one was reported two miles from here.

There was at no time a great wave of migration during the spring and many species usually seen were absent or extremely scarce.—DR. ANNE E. PERKINS, *Gowanda State Hospital, Collins, N. Y.*

**Additions to the "Birds of Allegany and Garrett Counties, Maryland."**—In Volume XXI of 'The Auk,' pp. 234-250, I published a list of birds bearing the above title, adding several species from time to time,